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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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BURNED AT SEA

Loss of Life and American Ship
Wm. H. Starbuck.

SURVIVORS REACH HAWAII

One Boat With Six Men Aboard is
Missing—Captain and Family
Here—Man Lost on Trip.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The American ship Wm. H. Starbuck, Capt. McDonald, was burned at sea in latitude 13 degrees 10 minutes north, longitude 121 degrees, 45 minutes west on November 5th. Fifteen survivors reached Honolulu, Hawaii, last Saturday morning, including the wife of the captain and their three children.

The Wm. H. Starbuck sailed from Port Blakeley October 17th with 1,025,000 feet of lumber, shipped by the Port Blakeley Mill Company, destined by way of Cape Horn to Delagoa Bay for orders. Everything was propitious until the day of the disaster. The crew and officers were new men, shipped at Port Townsend, and proved faithful and capable, as their conduct showed during the trials which overtook them. Capt. McDonald was accompanied by his wife and children, a boy of 7 and two girls, one of 15 years, and the other an infant of 15 months.

Fire was first discovered in the fore peak at 10 o'clock on the night of November 5th, and four hours later, at 2 o'clock the following morning, the whole deck and fore rigging were a mass of flames. Water had been poured down into the hold immediately, the ship had been hoisted to and every effort was made to quench the fire, as it spread first along the big cargo of doors in bundles, which were jammed between the wings where the rough lumber was piled to the decks. Acting as a chimney the center of the lower deck soon gave a draught to the flames, which no amount of water could have quenched, and finally orders were given to abandon the ship.

Much time had already been lost and at early dawn, as the three boats containing the captain's family, officers and crew of the ill-fated ship pulled away, the flames were sky high and the ship was aflame from stem to stern. How did the fire originate? The cause will never be known. Out three weeks it was impossible that any latent spark could have existed that long. A plausible theory, that the 600 bundles of cedar doors, dry as tinder, stored in the middle of the hold took fire by the friction one with another. Like matchwood they would blaze at the slightest flame and this theory may easily prove acceptable.

The ship was not finally left until she was down to the water's edge—a ruined hulk—nearly a day later. In one boat was Capt. McDonald, his wife and three children, three seamen and the ship's carpenter, C. Henderson. Another boat contained First Mate C. McDonald, the cook and five seamen, and the third boat held Second Mate Howard, Steward Small, and four seamen: Jones, Cook, Domingo and Smith. In the boats of the captain and first mate were the instruments for navigating, each containing a chronometer, compass, sextant and chart, but in the second mate's boat there was none of these, not even a compass. All three boats were provisioned for thirty days. As it was not known that the second mate could navigate he was carefully instructed not to lose sight of the other two boats.

Upon sailing for a few days all three boats were joined together with hawsers, the second mate's boat being in the center. Being a whaleboat and thinking it could easily keep up with the other boats was the probable reason which induced the second mate to part company with the others, and this has doubtless cost him and his boat crew their lives.

On the fourth day out, on November 10th, during the night, the second mate's boat disappeared completely and was not seen again. A light reflecting on the sails of the boat containing Capt. McDonald had been seen every night, so there could be no excuse except carelessness or the overturning of the boat that could have caused the disaster which seems to have overtaken the second mate's crew. Without sextant or compass and only a few weeks provisions and water it is sad to contemplate the end of this portion of the Wm. H. Starbuck's unfortunate crew.

Another calamity overtook the party when at midnight on November 18th, Mate McDonald's boat capsized completely from an extraordinary sea, and all its occupants were soon clinging to the bottom of the craft. The captain's boat dove to and had them all on board before many hours with the exception of the cook, a Cape Verde man, Da Costa by name, who sank immediately upon the boat's capsizing and was seen no more.

In order to make room for the new arrivals Capt. McDonald was obliged to throw overboard everything that was not absolutely necessary to sustain life. All surplus clothing and in-

struments were jettisoned, and freighted with fifteen souls the single boat still 1,000 miles away.

The former allowance of one pint of water per day to each person was reduced to half that amount. It was a monthful a few times a day. Something to wash the food down their dry throats, that was all. Canned fruit was what saved them, for there was plenty of that.

Last Friday morning, the 26th inst., the sight of the tall slopes of Mauna Kea gladdened the eyes of the weary seafarers. Keelakekua bay was the point aimed at by Capt. McDonald, but the little row of white cottages in the harbor of Honolulu was inviting, and although that place was not on his charts, he sailed in there on the following Saturday morning and received a hospitable welcome from the good natives who live there, headed by Deputy Sheriff S. Lazaro, who has in the past made comfortable the shipwrecked who were driven there.

Upon the arrival at Honolulu on Monday of the steamer Mauna Loa all the survivors were taken on board and are now in quarters on Queen street. The wife of Capt. McDonald, a Cape Breton woman, proved a heroine in the ordeal through which she has just passed. The children, brave little tots, Howard, Maud and Gladys, are none the worse seemingly for their terrible experience.

The nights, though not rainy enough to permit them to catch water, were often misty and cold, wetting the occupants of the boats through to the skin.

Two thousand miles in three weeks is good sailing for a ship's boat, and this Capt. McDonald accomplished—just 100 miles a day. The trades, of course, and a fair wind all the way. He took eight at first every third day and afterwards daily. The boat which brought him and his safe to land, was presented by Capt. McDonald to the natives at Kailua.

The Wm. H. Starbuck was of 1272 tons and sailed in December '97 from New York to Yokohama with kerosene oil, thence in ballast to Port Townsend. She was built in Bath, Maine, about sixteen years ago; is a wooden, full-rigged ship, and is now owned by The Starbuck Company, of Portland, Maine, of which H. D. Troop, the wealthy ship builder of St. Johns, N. H., is manager. The register and articles are the only things saved from the wreck, the manifest and other papers being left aboard the ship.

Capt. McDonald was formerly in command of the ship J. B. Troop, in the Hongkong-Liverpool trade and has been with the Troop company for many years, rising from a seaman to his present position. He is a native of Maine. He has never before met disaster.

The United States Consul was sought by the shipwrecked crew upon their arrival yesterday and they will be taken care of until something turns up. Capt. McDonald is undecided as to whether he will sail for the coast to-day. He wrote the particulars by the mail yesterday to the ship's brokers in San Francisco, who will wire the news to the owners. The amount of insurance is unknown.

Second Mate Howard, who has charge of the lost whaleboat, is a native of Rockport, Maine.

Crew of Starbuck.

Mate McDonald of the burned ship Wm. H. Starbuck has had several good offers from vessels now in port and is considering the acceptance of one of them. Captain McDonald and family, Mate McDonald and the crew of the Wm. H. Starbuck are stopping at the Queen hotel on Nuuanu street and two of the crew have signed with deep-water vessels here. There is no vessel named the W. H. Starbuck or William H. Starbuck in the Maritime Register, and the Wm. H. Starbuck is the correct name of the unfortunate vessel that was burned. The Tillie E. Starbuck is an iron ship that has been in this port.

With Dewey at Manila.

A big Chicago publishing house has just brought out a juvenile book "With Dewey at Manila," by Edward Stratemyer, brother of George E. Stratemyer of this city. The story opens in Honolulu, the hero having arrived here before the mast. Mr. Stratemyer, the novelist, seems to know Honolulu quite well, and writes interestingly, but he is somewhat twisted in his knowledge of Hawaiian character. The story will hold the attention of any boy into whose hands it may fall. For sale by the Hawaiian News Company.

Valuable Paper Lost

About twenty papers representing money, a number of them calling for considerable sums and several negotiable on account of being endorsed, were lost at or stolen from the Military Hospital on King street yesterday morning. Payment was at once stopped on all the paper, upon which the finder or thief might possibly realize and it is extremely doubtful if there can be any loss. Nearly all of the papers belonged to Surgeon Major Davis. A searching inquiry is being made by both the police and military authorities, to find the property.

HUI FOR MANILA

Local Men Organize to Operate in
Dewey's Domain.

IN VARIOUS ENTERPRISE

Will Take a Sugar Mill on From
Here—Money Eager—Land-Man-
ufacturing—Good Reports

A Honolulu hui to undertake enterprises in Manila and as well on islands of the group, other than Luzon, has been quietly organized. The company has taken substantial shape and at a meeting to be held next week, will settle all details and elect permanent officers. Jim Sherwood, who has gone to the new country already, is a member of the hui, but will make larger investments privately or on his own personal account. Reports to the combination here from Sherwood are expected soon. The Honolulu organization includes in its list a number of men of ample means and others of small money, but with mechanical and business knowledge.

There has already been subscribed for the operations of the Honolulu people, who have been looking towards Manila, the sum of \$65,000, exclusive of the investment of Colonel Sherwood. There was a tender yesterday for \$30,000 of the stock and a number of small contributors have been promised stock, while several capitalists are looking over the plan of campaign. The amount of capitalization has not yet been fully decided upon, but a figure will be voted at the next meeting.

The company will be rather on the co-operative plan. It is proposed to establish a large hotel and restaurant in Manila, an extensive plant for the manufacture and repair of wagons and the repair of heavy machinery.

By far the most important feature of the venture is the determination to engage in the sugar business. An option has been secured on a discarded plant on one of the other islands. The mill is one comparatively new and with all the effects, centrifugals, etc., is in good order, having been supplanted but recently by a larger equipment. It is a five-roller mill. The advice from Manila are that sugar refining or cane treatment over there is carried on in about the crudest possible manner. It is the firm belief of the men here that a modern mill will be the means of treating cane with satisfactory profit. The company will take from Honolulu to Manila a large quantity of wood and iron stock for manufacturing purposes as well as the mill for cane grinding. One member of the company is a well-known Government official. It was this combination that sent Louis McGrew forward. McGrew will there meet a man already in the field for the real estate branch of the general business and will assist in looking up titles and arranging options. It is one purpose of the company to purchase heavily of city and suburban property as well as to secure large tracts of farming lands in the outer districts.

It is requested of the Advertiser that for the present the names of the men in the Manila but be withheld. This is for business reasons. The local combination has received numerous letters from men at Manila and near the capital, all containing views on business or commercial aspects and opportunities. The report on minerals has been scanned carefully. Much reliance is placed in the following from the collector general of the port of Manila, who permitted his paper to be copied at Manila for use here:

Manila, of course, is a very small portion of the Philippine Islands, or even of Luzon. No one who has not gone beyond the limits of the town can have any idea of the wealth, fertility and resources of the country. It has happened to me to be the only officer (save one companion of mine) who has made any investigation of even the adjacent country. On Saturday, September 3, I went over the line of the Manila railway, 123 miles in length, running northward from Manila to Dagupan. The country three miles out from Manila is occupied by the insurgents for the whole distance. The line is in fair order, telegraphic communications destroyed in many places, probably requiring a month for their restoration. The line has opened and developed a country of most extraordinary fertility. Rice is the principal product; much sugar, a small amount of indigo on the northern part of the line; possibilities of cotton, coffee, and almost anything. The stations are at short intervals, in accord-

ance with orders from the Spanish government, which subsidized the line. I have never seen a country of such splendid productive power. For the first hundred miles almost all of it is under cultivation. From there to the terminus a different and prettier country, with high coconut palm trees of rare beauty, but not yet so much cultivated as that to the south.

With new extensions and lines contemplated on the island of Luzon, may, first, Manila to Batangas, south; second, Dagupan to Laoag, north; third, a branch, Gerona to Ailaga, eighteen miles, tobacco district, added productive power and wealth would be imparted to the island.

A week later I went up the Pasig river to the Laguna, extraordinary fertility of soil being again the marked characteristic, and a possibility for the acquisition of large estate if we control the country and if good titles can be assured.

The islands to the south, of which Panay (Iloilo being the principal port and the second of the islands), Cebu, Samar, Mindanao and possibly the Sulu or Jolo archipelago, should be investigated as soon as our relations with the Spanish permit. I am exceedingly anxious to make this journey under the auspices and at the invitation of English merchants thoroughly acquainted with the islands. If one-half they say of the richness of these be true it would be a most valuable acquisition to the United States.

I trust that I shall not be deemed intrusive in these remarks and suggestions. Being an army officer, and at the same time collector of customs at Manila, my duty would seem to be to the Secretary of War and to the treasury, and I submit these remarks as directed to them, as well as to yourself. I desire no place here, except upon the ship to return to America; but I am so thoroughly impressed with the wealth and beauty of the country and the most peculiar conditions existing here that I am most anxious for the success of our Government in working out this experiment with the best fruition.

The inhabitants are unique; the natives clean and clever; the Chinese more active and persevering; all beasts of burden, accustomed to little in the way of pay or food or shelter. We pay a house servant, who works most satisfactorily, \$10 a month, equaling \$1.70 of our money, he furnishing his own food. The disruption of our army raised wages temporarily, to the great disturbance of the merchants here, but things are about restored to their normal basis, and should continue so unless some ill-considered change of the prevailing currency occurs.

The custom house receipts during our incumbency, twenty-four working days, amount to \$606,000. With the increase of industries, contingent upon our occupancy, they should amount within two years to \$8,000,000 a year at least.

Mining explorations and ventures promise very well, especially in coal and iron. Capital may be profitably employed in the operation of banks, cotton mills, paper mills, ice factories, breweries, inter-island shipping and trade.

Few of our people consider that all of the customs here are radically different from those of the United States. You can't upset the habits and traditions of two centuries in two weeks. The oriental will for a long time yet prefer rice and opium to pie and baked beans.

THE PLANTERS.

They Visit the Station—A Paper on Forestry.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Nearly all of the planters attending the annual meeting of the Association visited the Experimental Station yesterday forenoon under the guidance of Dr. Maxwell, the director. They saw in the big field all the trials that were told about in this paper yesterday and were pleased and interested. Numerous questions were put and answered and many notes were made for future reference, especially on the cane varieties. A number of the planters agreed to adopt a system of counting that has been used by Dr. Maxwell.

H. P. Baldwin, the new president, was in the chair for the final session of the organization of planters. The matter of Association finances was taken up and disposed of readily. There will be required for expenses during the coming year \$11,900 and this will be realized by light assessments on the tonnage of both sugar and fertilizer.

John M. Horner's paper on Forestry created a mild sensation. He takes the position that fungi, worms and insects and the wood-boring infest the forests more than cattle. It did not seem that anyone could agree with Mr. Horner.

On motion the cost of a soil analysis at the laboratory was reduced to \$15. It was 11 o'clock in the forenoon when the convention adjourned to next year. In the meantime the business of the Association will be carried on by the president and officers and the trustees.

N. G. H. Notes.

In G Company, First Regiment, N. G. H. Corp. Koo has been made a sergeant and Private M. B. K. Rose a corporal.

In D Company Private Wm. Lyle has been made a corporal.

Upon his own application, duly approved by his company commanders, First Sgt. Sam Johnson, of D Company, has been transferred to F Company as a private.

IN TRADE WORLD

Semi-Monthly Summary of Business
in Honolulu.

THE HOLIDAY EARLY TIME

Drapery The Staples—Exchange
Figures—Immigration—New
Firms—The Mortgages.

COMMERCIAL.

Honolulu, H. I., December 1, 1898.
The holiday trade is not quite on a par with the trade of this month a year ago.

Trade in drapery line continues good—cash sales are below average in proportion to volume of trade—outside of clearance sales business does not show the activity that existed at the time of our last issue.

Produce has reached a firm basis—flour is firm. Barley and bran have advanced.

Rice \$4.85 to \$5.

Sugar 4 7-16 cents.

Hawaiian coffee 12, 13½ cents San Francisco, market weak.

FINANCIAL.

We note no change in money rates in this issue.

EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named—gold basis:

American—Atlantic coast.	
Honolulu, H. I., December 1, 1898.	
Pacific coast	\$1 01½
British—Sight	4 98 per £ S.
Sixty days	4 90 per £ S.
German	25 per M.
Japanese	50 per M. D.
Chinese	48½ M. D.

IMMIGRATION.

Following are the arrivals and departures during the past two weeks:

	Ar.	Dep.
White	203	15
Portuguese	4	—
Japanese	1	81
Chinese	1	125
	209	221

NEW FIRMS.

See Hop Company, Front street, Hilo; Shun Kee, King street, Kailua; T. J. Fitzpatrick, Fort street, opposite Chinese church; Dong Young Kee, corner Smith and Hotel streets; S. B. Hunter, Hilo; Nawahine and Kainawa, Kahana, Koolauloa.

CORPORATIONS.

Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company, Limited; Hawaiian National Company, Limited; J. I. Dowsett Estate, Limited; Huelo Sugar Mill Company, Limited; Charles Brewer Estate, Limited; Kilauea Coffee Company, Limited; Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, Limited.

REAL ESTATE.

The market has been very active during the last two weeks. Several large transactions have taken place which make the total larger than usual.

The mortgages have not increased in proportion to the sales. The releases filed amount to about one-half the mortgage indebtedness incurred. The same activity in leased lands is apparent.

Recorded instruments have been as follows:

	No.	Amount.
Deeds	109	\$202,427 00
Mortgages	27	41,431 90
Leases	41	—
Releases	20	20,924 50
Chattel Mortgages	3	5,930 13
Bills of Sale	5	2,848 21
Assignment Mortgages	8	62,096 74
Assignment Leases	1	800 00
Mortgages at 6 per cent.	—	\$ 6,600 00
Mortgages at 7 per cent.	—	16,935 00
Mortgages at 8 per cent.	—	14,366 90
Mortgages at 9 per cent.	—	1,800 00
Mortgages at 10 per cent.	—	2,660 00
Mortgages at 12 per cent.	—	5,000 00
		\$16,361 90

BUILDING PERMITS.

J. Heleluhe, one-story dwelling, \$1000, Kahala side Beretania street, Washington place; Ah Yok, one two-story dwelling, \$800, Ewa side Miller street, makai of Vineyard; Ohta, one two-story dwelling, \$700, rear of Kaimakapili church.

All of the above is supplied from the semi-monthly circular of the Hawaiian Commercial Agency, O. H. Berry, manager.

IS NOT GUILTY

Jury Votes Liberty to the Little Chinese Woman.

STATEMENT BY DEFENDANT

Tells a Sad and Strange Tale of Love of Husband and Children.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Hok Kok Young, the Chinese woman who was charged with the poisoning of her two children and who has all along admitted having attempted also to take her own life, was acquitted in the Circuit Court before Judge Perry yesterday. The indictment was for murder in the first degree. The trial lasted two days, much of the time being occupied in securing a jury, as the case was an uncommon one. Two of the twelve returning the verdict dissented from the finding. The jury was out less than ten minutes and four ballots were taken on various questions presented. W. L. Hopper was foreman.

Upon being told by Judge Perry that she was free to go and was held innocent under the law, the woman quietly departed under the escort of a native woman. The defendant had not a word to say to anyone.

The principal witness on the stand yesterday was the woman herself. Her story was of extreme interest, quite out of anything of the sort heretofore heard in any Hawaiian court. She said that upon the death of her husband, twelve years ago, she had at once decided to follow him to the beyond. She put aside this resolve for the reason that she was about to become a mother of her second child. Pondering afterwards she decided to live until the boy and the girl had become old enough to meet life and to care for themselves. This period had been reached in her judgment, about six months. It was then that she communicated to her children her intention to poison herself and join her husband. In reaching this conclusion, she was somewhat influenced by the fact that the care of her self, devoted upon the brother of her late husband. However, it was her utterance on the witness stand yesterday that she was most largely controlled by love for the husband and the conviction that the two children were now able to care for themselves.

Hok Yok Young, who in age and appearance seems only a maiden, gave the boy \$2 one morning when he was off for school and told him to bring home opium for the whole amount. On his return in the evening, he handed her a number of lichee nut shells—perhaps a dozen—containing the drug. The opium she thinned with water in a bowl. She talked of her purpose to commit suicide to the children as she had often spoken of it before, and as before the boy and the girl, who evidently loved her dearly for her uniform kindness and constant care of them, declared that they wanted to go with her to the hereafter. The woman says she told them that they must live on and grow up and do honor to the family of their father. She put them to bed. When they were asleep and the house quite undisturbed, she arrayed herself in her best clothing, as is the Chinese custom, and drank from the little tea bowl. Before the sleep came upon her, she repaired to a veranda back of the house and there, where a Joss altar had always been maintained for the family, she offered prayers to the gods of her husband's ancestors. She says she told in supplication what she proposed to do and asked that it be approved of and that it result as she designed.

After the devotions, the woman laid upon the bed with the children and was soon oblivious to anything that might have happened. She said that her opinion was that the children had awakened and seeing her condition, had taken poison from the bowl of their own accord and with the determination of accompanying her on the journey to death. At any rate, both of them did die, and this is the way the woman says it happened, though the state contended that she had administered poison to them herself, in all probability with their consent. It was maintained by the prosecution that the children could not have understood what it all meant, and that they must have been coerced or persuaded.

The woman broke down and wept a number of times while she was in the witness box. The tears and the sobs came when there was reference to the death of her husband and to the death of the two children. It was a pathetic sight, as the feeling of the woman was apparently deep and sincere.

It was explained after court adjourned by the official Chinese interpreter that many of the Chinese maintain altars for occasions of offering prayers to the ancestors of their fathers. He

said that in the case at issue, had it been the plan of the woman to marry again her stay at the altar would have been long on many days and nights.

Attorneys in the case were Messrs. Robertson and Clarke for the defense and Messrs. E. P. Dole and A. L. C. Atkinson for the Republic. Counsel on both sides conducted their opposing causes with close attention and a high order of ability. The jury arguments by Messrs. Robertson and Dole were especially strong and effective and straightforward.

Somewhat the question of the sanity of the woman was brought into the case and figured as a section of the defense together with the allegation or contention that there was no proof of the administration of the poison by the woman.

Judge Perry had a difficult task in charging the jury. His directions covered murder in all its degrees, manslaughter and what should be said in case the jury determined that the woman was insane. It may be explained that a jury in a case of this sort can practically commit a defendant to the insane asylum.

It is the belief of a number of Chinese and others who have followed the case that the woman will kill herself at the first opportunity. The indictment against her was for the killing of one of the children. It is not at all probable that any charge will be laid on account of the death of the other child.

A TITLE CLOUD

Ownership of Queen's Hospital Estate.

A Ruling in Favor of Claimant. Rooke—The Will of Dr. Rooke. Queen Emma.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The present title to the Queen's Hospital premises and to some property at the corner of Hotel and Union streets is declared in a demurrer ruling by Circuit Judge Perry to be null and void—imperfect. This is the first decision in the case of C. K. C. Rooke against the trustees of the Queen's Hospital and the Bishop estate trustees, and is a signal victory for the man residing abroad and after these many years claiming ownership of the well-known properties in question.

There will at once be an appeal from the ruling of Judge Perry on the demurrers and there will be lengthy and hard-fought trials in both the Circuit and Supreme Courts.

In accordance with the will of Dr. Rooke the property passed successively after his death from his wife to Queen Emma, his adopted daughter, and was by Queen Emma devised to the Queen's Hospital Association. It was Queen Emma with Kamehameha IV, who established this remarkable and useful institution. The beautiful and gracious queen herself canvassed the city of Honolulu for subscriptions to aid the enterprise and the king gave all the assistance within his power.

It was found in the will of Dr. Rooke that he had bequeathed the holding to his wife for life. It was then to pass to Queen Emma (Emma Rooke) "to be used and enjoyed by her during the term of her natural life and her children forever; but should the aforesaid Emma decease without leaving issue, then I hereby give and bequeath the same unto my nephew and godson, Cresswell Charles Keane Rooke and his heirs forever."

Queen Emma became the mother of the Prince of Hawaii, but that adored young son of royalty died while yet a child, so that no heir survived Kamehameha IV, and Queen Emma.

Judge Perry says: "In my opinion it was the testator's intention to give to his adopted daughter, Emma Rooke, after the death of his wife, a life estate, and that after her death, if she survived him and left issue surviving her, the property should go to her children absolutely, but that if she should die before the testator, or die without any issue surviving her, then the property should go to his nephew and godson, C. K. C. Rooke, the plaintiff herein."

In my opinion that intention is sufficiently expressed by the language of the will, and the title to the property passed to the plaintiff at Emma Rooke's death."

The trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop claim that the title of one-fourth of the lands described in the schedule became, upon the death of the Prince of Hawaii, vested in Kamehameha IV, by inheritance from that his son, and that the title to said one-fourth was vested in Bernice P. Bishop at her death and is now vested in them the trustees.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ON WAIALAE LIST

Those Who Assisted the Big Holiday Dinner.

Ladies in Charge and Their Aides. Tables—Gentlemen Who Were on Hand for Duty.

The ladies who had charge of the tables at Waiialae on Thanksgiving day were: Mrs. S. B. Dole, Mrs. A. M. Damon, Mrs. H. M. Sewall, Mrs. H. E. Walby, Mrs. F. M. Hatch, Mrs. T. G. Thrum, Mrs. C. B. Cooper and Mrs. Ingalls. These ladies wish to give their earnest and sincere thanks to all the ladies who so generously and willingly assisted them in making the dinner a success. The names of the ladies who went to Waiialae are: Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Mrs. Parmelee, Mrs. Mrs. E. K. Wilder, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. P. Boyd, Miss H. Jordan, Mrs. Blotant, Hayden, Mrs. Noonan, Miss Kitchen, Miss A. Kitchen, Mrs. H. A. Isenberg, Mrs. D. Wood, Mrs. P. Isenberg, Mrs. W. Kinney, Mrs. Widdfield, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. W. Alexander, Mrs. Vida, Miss C. Hall, Miss Stansbury, Miss Campbell, Miss A. Alexander, Miss Kaufman, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Bonn, Miss M. Chamberlain, Miss H. Forbes, Miss A. Forbes, Miss E. Thrum, Miss B. Wright, Mrs. L. Wight, Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mrs. S. Gillman, Mrs. H. Austin, Miss Johnson, Mrs. H. E. Pearson, Mrs. P. F. Gibson, Mrs. Cunha, Miss E. Halstead, Miss C. Hyde, Mrs. Dennison, Miss Dennison.

The names of the ladies who so ably assisted, but who did not go out to Waiialae, are so numerous that it was thought to be impossible to get them all. They have, however, the hearty thanks of the ladies who are in charge.

The gentlemen who assisted at Waiialae and who also have the sincere thanks of the ladies are: President Dole, Mr. H. M. Sewall, Mr. H. E. Walby, Mr. G. R. Carter, Dr. G. A. Herbert, Mr. P. Isenberg, Dr. McGraw, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mr. W. A. Kinney, Mr. H. Austin, Mr. T. F. Lansing, Mr. Chapman gave his services for the soldiers Thanksgiving dinner. He worked hard in obtaining and preparing the turkeys and in seeing that the provisions went out in good order. He went out to Waiialae where his help was invaluable; and the day after the dinner he again went to Waiialae, to see that everything was all right. He has the earnest thanks of the ladies and they will never forget his great kindness.

WHAT A LOT OF THEM NEED.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

What a wonderful lot of people there are who suffer from backache! From the millionaire sitting in his office clipping coupons down to the humble citizen who swings a pick for a dollar a day, nobody is free from it. And it all comes from the same cause.

The kidneys are to blame. Backache is really nothing but kidney ache. You can be perfectly sure that it means a disordered condition of the kidneys.

And if you are wise you will heed the warning immediately. Backache neglected means severe forms of kidney disease, diabetes, urinary troubles, Bright's disease—death. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the one simple remedy that can be relied upon in all forms of kidney trouble.

Mrs. William H. Williams, of 1403 Luzerne street, Scranton, Pa., says: "I had a dull, aching pain all the time right in the small of my back. There were times I was quite comfortable, but if I did any work to amount to anything the pain would begin. I was always worse when I did washing, ironing or heavy house work. Every morning I was stiff and lame when I got up and it hurt me to straggle on up after stopping. I got Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and used them regularly. In a short time I noticed an improvement, and continuing the treatment was soon entirely cured. I am feeling better now than for a long while, and I have great faith in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and recommend them at all times."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price.

See that the name of the pills you buy is Doan's BACKACHE Kidney Pills.

Miss Krout's Book.

The Hawaiian News Company has received "Hawaii and a Revolution," published at Chicago by a large firm for Mary H. Krout. Miss Krout was here in 1893 as the representative extraordinary of the Chicago Inter-Ocean and other leading papers. Her book is something out of the ordinary and it will pay to have it in every library that includes productions on Hawaii. The book has a number of good illustrations, including portraits of Liliuokalani and President Dole. It is attractively bound.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Bark ALBERT

STRONG

Young : Mules.

EXTRA LARGE.

Just what is required for Plantation Work.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

WE WANT YOUR ATTENTION!

A DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST, who has acquired world wide fame was once asked by a young man how to succeed in life. The journalist replied, "Work sixteen hours a day for sixteen years." While it has not been necessary for THE MANUFACTURERS SHOE CO. to follow the above suggestion to a letter in order to succeed, yet it has been with the same proportion of care and close attention to business that has brought it to its present standing, and under NEW MANAGEMENT and increased facilities for handling the business, we are now prepared to give our customers better accommodations and a larger and better variety and class of stock to select from.

We would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE Ltd

HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

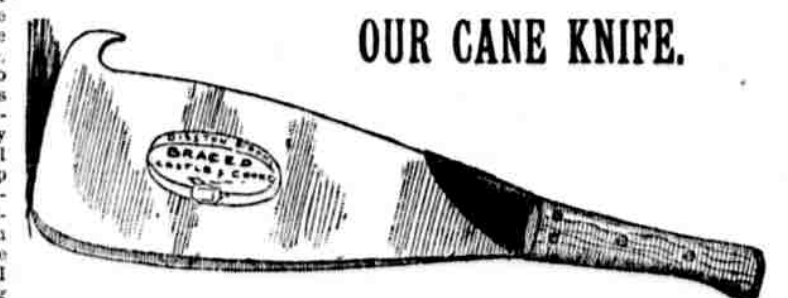
STEEL PLOWS



THE C & C RICE. Light and strong for sugar and rice use—6, 8, and 10 inches.

THE QUEEN. For heavy work—6, 8 and 10 inches.

THE MONARCH. For heavy breaking—12 and 14 inches.



THE BRACED. Light and Strong.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager; Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scrofula Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100 cts. each containing six times the quantity, 1 lb. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DYE COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

A DEMURRER IS IN

First Response to the Complaint
Against the Bishop.

SAYS ISSUE NOT MADE

Reference to Trustees—Claims Af-
fair for an Ecclesiastical
Court—Case Status.

In the Circuit Court of the First Ju-
dicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii,
At Chambers—in Equity.
Geo. S. Harris, et al., vs. Rt. Rev.
Alfred Willis, Bishop of Honolulu.
Bill for injunction.

DEFENDANT'S DEMURRER.

The demurrer of the Right Rever-
end Alfred Willis, Bishop of Hono-
lulu, to the bill of complaint of Geo.
S. Harris, W. L. Stanley, E. W. Jor-
dan, J. W. Podmore and T. M. Starkey,
the above named plaintiffs.

This defendant, by protestation, not
confessing all or any of the matters
and things in the plaintiff's bill of
complaint contained to be true in such
manner and form as the same is
therein set forth and alleged, doth de-
mar to said bill, and for causes of
demurrer sheweth:

1. That the plaintiffs have not in
their said bill made or stated such a
case as entitles them in a Court of
Equity to any relief against him as to
the matters contained in said bill or
any of such matters.

2. That the said bill does not con-
tain any matter of equity whereon this
Court can ground any decree, or give
to the plaintiffs any relief against this
defendant.

3. That it appears by the said bill
that a corporation existing under the
laws of the Hawaiian Islands, having
the corporate name of the "Trustees of
the Anglican Church in Hawaii," owns
in fee simple and has the exclu-
sive control and management of the
said St. Andrew's Cathedral build-
ings, the grounds and appurtenances
thereto, and that said corporation
manages and controls and has the
right to manage and control said
property through said Trustees and
not otherwise; and also that said
corporation has consented to a cer-
tain "agreement" mentioned in said
bill in the Exhibit "A" thereto at-
tached, on which said agreement the
said bill is founded, and that said cor-
poration is a necessary party to the
said bill and yet is not made a party
plaintiff or defendant herein.

4. That it appears in and by para-
graph 4 of the schedule forming part
of Exhibit "A" that "the duties of the
Churchwardens of each district congre-
gation are limited to the maintenance
of order among their own congregation
during the time of public worship, the
disposal of the Minister of money
given at the offertory, and the over-
sight of the clergy and laity of that
congregation in respect to their ob-
servance of and obedience to the laws
of the church;" wherefore the church-
wardens of such district congregation
have not, and none of them have, any
title or interest in the matter which
is the subject of this suit, and are not,
nor are any of them, entitled to any
relief against this defendant as to the
matters contained in the said bill or
any of such matters.

5. That the said bill fails to show
that any or all of the plaintiffs are en-
titled to any relief against this de-
fendant as to the matters contained in
the said bill or any such matters.

6. That the said bill seeks relief in
respect of several distinct matters
which are disconnected with each
other and are not properly joined in
the same bill, to-wit: In respect of the
alleged violation by this defendant of the
said agreement concerning the use
of said Cathedral, and in respect of the
alleged claim of defendant of his right
to revoke and his alleged threat to re-
voke the license of the duly licensed
pastor of said congregation, and that
the said bill is multifarious.

7. That the said bill fails to show
that the said plaintiffs have any right
to bring this bill in the name and be-
half of the Second English Speaking
Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathed-
ral.

8. That this Court has no jurisdic-
tion of any of the matters or things
alleged or set forth in said bill, the
same being solely and exclusively with-
in the jurisdiction of an Ecclesiastical
Court.

Wherefore, and for divers other
good causes of demurrer appearing in
the said bill, the defendant doth de-
mar thereto, and humbly demands the
judgment of this Court whether he
shall be compelled to make any other
or further answer to the said bill; and
prays to be hence dismissed with his
costs and charges in this behalf most
wrongfully sustained.

Honolulu, H. I., November 29, 1898.
The Right Reverend Bishop Willis,
By Alfred S. Hartwell, Thurston &
Carter, Counsel.

We hereby certify that the foregoing
demurrer is not intended for delay.
ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
THURSTON & CARTER,
Defendant's Counsel.

It is expected that very early now
a reply to the foregoing will be filed
by the attorneys for Rev. Alex. Mack-
intosh and the Second Congregation.
Then there will be demurrer argument.
The case will be taken under advisement
and a decision rendered from the
bench in due course. No matter what
the opinion of the Circuit Judge there
is bound to be an appeal.

While the case may not be finally
settled for a considerable period of
time the points of dispute involved are
very simple and very clear. They are
two in number: First—Can the Sec-
ond Congregation wrest control or
ownership or possession of the Cathed-
ral from the Bishop? Second—Has
the Bishop the power or right to re-
voke the license of a member of his
clergy, of Rev. Alex. Mackintosh.
There will of course come into the
case as evidence a number of agree-
ments and much law of the church, but
the merits are stated in the two sen-
tences.

Early in the incident of the quarrel
between the Bishop and the Second
Congregation and priest, there was
mention in correspondence of charges
against Rev. Mr. Mackintosh that he
had, against the will of the Bishop
and against church rule, officiated at
certain particularized baptisms and
weddings. All of this matter has been
abandoned by the Bishop, evidently
and certainly does not come into
court.

Klemme at Haniwai.

"Yes," said Harry Klemme yester-
day, "the Advertiser was correct in
stating that I had sold out my saloon
interest in the city. I am out of the
business for good. Now I am going
to give all my time and attention to
Haniwai. I have secured a long lease
and propose to improve the place very
much. The first new thing will be the
biggest land on the beach, and it will
be a fine place for dancing parties. It
is my intention to run a first class res-
ort entirely free from all bad fea-
tures.

TO SEE CHINESE

The New Inspector Enters
Upon His Duties.

Mr. Brown and His Work—United
States Exclusion Now in Full
Force Here.

D. K. Brown, the Chinese Inspector
here for the Government of the United
States, has now fully entered upon his
duties. In accordance with instruc-
tions from Washington, President Dole
and Cabinet have issued regulations di-
rected to Collector General McCook,
requiring co-operation with
special Agent Brown. The restric-
tions of the American Government on
Chinese immigration are now in full
force and effect here and it is ob-
vious the intention to carry them out
rigidly.

The great change that will be
worked out in time will not be
noticed very much in its progress for
some time. In a few particulars the law
of the United States on exclusion is
more lenient or accommodating than
the statute here. The Chinese resident
will not have any more trouble than
at present in securing permission to
visit China and return to Hawaii. It
is required that they have here either
parents, wives or children or brothers
or sisters or business worth \$1,000 or
\$1,000 in money.

Fewer Chinese can enter the coun-
try. Heretofore there has not been
much restraint upon the entrance of
laborers to the Islands. That is done
away with entirely, though for some
years Hawaii has not allowed them to
come wholesale excepting in a spec-
ific instance and with close limita-
tions. Under the laws which Mr.
Brown will act particularly Chinese
may enter the country only as students
or professional men or on very urgent
business closely circumscribed.

In time the Chinese population here
will, if the laws of the United States
are effective in their application to the
Islands, become considerably thinned
out. Some of the Chinese here are
selfish enough to declare that they are
glad of it, but large numbers of them
wish to bring to the shores relatives
and friends and business associates.

It is already whispered that combina-
tions will be formed to bring Chinese
into Hawaii stealthily and against the
laws. In fact it is known that one
such has been organized. The plan is
to get carefully out of some port in
China and to turn the men loose at
some isolated point on one of the
Islands in close proximity to sugar or
rice plantations.

So far the relations of Mr. Brown
with the Government here have been
cordial and satisfactory. He seems to
be a man who knows what he is about
and is quiet and careful. The foreign
office Chinese bureau work, which is
in the hands of Jas. W. Gilvin, will be
continued for some time yet.

TWO POINTED QUESTION AN- SWERED.

What is the use of making a better
article than your competitor if you
can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in
the price the public will buy only the
better, so that while our profits may be
smaller on a single sale they will be
much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know
your make is the best?

If both articles are brought promi-
nently before the public both are cer-
tain to be tried and the public will
very quickly pass judgment on them
and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The
people have been using it for years
and have found that it can always be
depended upon. They may occasion-
ally take up with some fashionable
novelty put forth with exaggerated
claims, but are certain to return to
the one remedy that they know to be
reliable, and for coughs, colds and
croup there is nothing equal to Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by
all druggists and dealers. Benson,
Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted
to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kinds of complaint.
Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 40
years. In boxes of 4, each of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

UPS AND DOWNS

Brief History of Meanderings of
First New York.

HAS MUCH CAMP LIFE

Organization in Floods of Rain
for Weeks—Expectations—Ef-
fects of Typhoid.

ED. FOR P. C. A.—The expression
of public sentiment concerning the
current topics of a city is not infre-
quently received in the conversations
daily heard in hotel corridors, public
and private offices, homes, and on the
streets.

The realization of these truths so
closely mirrored in every-day life, the
reflection of which is brought to the
fore by a thinking public through the
press, which opens the eyes of man's
understanding to the true state of
affairs, has prompted the composi-
tion of this communication in the faith
the good opinion entertained by the
people of Honolulu toward the
First New York Volunteers may be the
more strengthened by a brief history
of the regiment and a few facts con-
cerning the spirit of restlessness, and
the expectation of active service at the
front not realized, which has been the
cause of all the discontent among those
who make up its organization.

When the first call to arms was made
by the President, at the beginning of
the war, among the first to respond
were twelve separate companies of five-
teen cities along the Hudson river. Ac-
cepted by the Government, they were
concentrated at Camp Black, Long Is-
land, and there consolidated into a reg-
iment, to be known as the First Provi-
sional Regiment.

After mustering into the service of
the United States, the name of the reg-
iment was changed to the title it now
bears. It was at Camp Black that we
were brought face to face with the side
of army life, that seemed but a fore-
runner of the life that was before us
as soldiers.

The regiment was in camp at this
place from May 24 until the 12th day
of June, during which time it rained
in torrents almost continuously.

There were times when the down-
pour was so terrific that streams of
water flowed in under the tents, soak-
ing the bedding, upon which the men
slept. They were compelled to wear
wet clothing, and there were days
when the very tents were swept away,
exposing the inmates thereof, to the
fury of the storm.

It was with ringing cheers that we
received orders to move from Camp
Black, and though the order directed
that the regiment be distributed
throughout the different posts guard-
ing the entrance to New York, when
the general expectation was a move to
the front, all good naturedly resigned
themselves to the inevitable, entered
upon their new duty—which in itself is
extremely monotonous and irksome—
with enthusiastic order.

After three weeks of this life we
again received marching orders. This
time, our destination was to be at the
very front, for we were ordered to the
Philippine Islands, where there was in
a state of great turbulence.

On the 8th of July the regiment, in
three sections, steamed out of Jersey
City, New Jersey, en route to San
Francisco, there to embark on the
transport in waiting for Manila.

Arriving in San Francisco, great dis-
appointment was evinced at finding no
transport ready, and we were compell-
ed to go into temporary bivouac at the
notorious Camp Merritt.

This camp being such a pest and dis-
ease breeding spot, rather than men-
ace the health of his command, Colonel
Harber moved his regiment to the
Presidio military reservation.

While here, came tidings of the an-
nexation of the Hawaiian Islands to
the United States.

With the news of the signing of the
treaty, which brought to a successful
termination months of oratorical and
logical warfare at the national capital
over the Hawaiian question, came also
an official mandate directing that a
regiment of volunteers be sent to Hon-
olulu for garrison duty. A provision
of the order directed that the best
equipped and disciplined regiment in
General Merriam's command be se-
lected.

While it was not given to us to have
a post in the glorious victory at Cavite,
to be with those who stormed the
trenches at Santiago's heights, to enter
triumphantly the captured city of
Porto Rico, and to accompany the army
of invasion into Cuba, with the men
who fed the fire, and those who served
the gun; with those who fought and
those who fell, ere the fight was well
begun in the war just ended, here in
our camps have we been daily battling
with that mighty destroyer of all
armies—Death. Our ranks have be-
come thinned by the onslaught of his



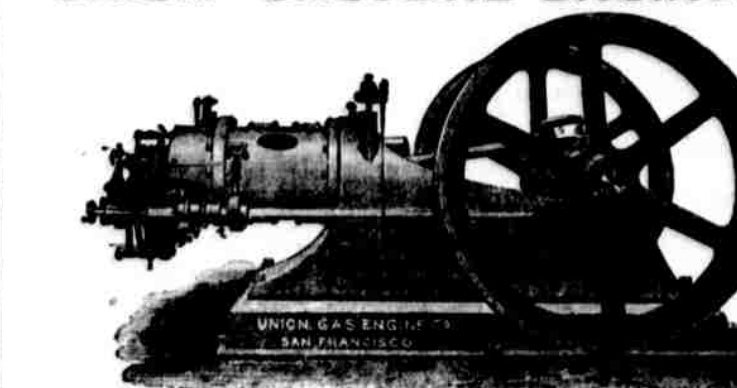
COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
In or out of office, in time of peace or in time of war, whether he lives in New
York, Oyster Bay or Washington, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is always interesting.
And whatever may be his political fortunes, the people will never cease to be proud of
the gallant commander of the Rough Riders.

agents—Disease and Pestilence. That
the battle has been terrific and one-
sided is evidenced in the almost daily
funeral procession seen moving slow-
ly along your streets, while the mourn-
ful dirge, so frequently heard, seems
but to echo back the triumphant cries
of the victor.

True, we have not faced the enemy
of our country in open combat on the
field of battle. But glory belongs not
alone to that organization whose ranks
have become desecrated by the bullets
of the enemy, that have come scarred
and wounded from a scene of carnage
upon which a glorious victory—pur-
chased, perchance, at a terrible cost—
has been achieved, but that company,
battalion, regiment, yes army, who un-
complainingly experiences all the hor-
rors, miseries, vicissitudes, sufferings,
and disappointments incident to mili-
tary camp life in war time; who have
given themselves, freely and uncondi-
tionally to their country in defense of
the flag they love, is equally deserving
of the praise and gratitude that a
grateful nation can bestow upon them.
Thus it is with the First New York
Volunteers.

The men who make up this regiment
have, with their beloved stars and
stripes, whose folds have never yet
been trailed in the dust of any nation,
stood ever ready and willing to sacri-
fice their lives, that Old Glory shall
continue to wave to the breezes of
Freedom, Truth and Right. Thus it
is with the First New York Volunteers.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,
Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service.
Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work.
"UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power.
Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.
OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while
you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief.
The curative power is wonderful, as the most time consuming the spread
of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the
youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

The best at the lowest
price at HOPP'S.
**A Short Time
Of Discounts.**

The word bargain has not
lost its significance at our
store. We know it is so often
misquoted that it has almost
lost its meaning, but here you
will find that it is used in its
proper sense. For a time it
will permeate the whole store,
for bargains will beckon you
from all sides.

We soon expect a large
shipment of new Goods and
at the present time, unless we
dispose of some of our stock,
we will be unable to give it
space.

**Who's got
a few Dollars**

to spare right now—that by
spending them you can save
those very same dollars.

**MRS
HOUSEKEEPER
LISTEN!**

We are having a BE-
FORE CHRISTMAS SALE.
If you have ever dealt with
us you will know what that
means—you will know that it
means many a dollar to be
saved.

**CHINA CLOSETS,
SECRETARY BOOK CASES,
CORNICES POLES,**
Are our specials and hand-
some goods they are.

AN OLD PARLOR SUITE
Can be given new life under
our hands. Let us reupholster any
furniture of yours that needs it.

J. HOPP & CO.

Loading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

GET IT AT
WATERHOUSE'S

**HOLIDAY
ART
CROCKERY
ETC.**

As a rule people do not
wish to be rushed into buy-
ing anything—they would
prefer to take their own time
—their leisure moments and
shop to see what store keeps
the prettiest and best dis-
play.

We believe we have the
best and handsomest line of
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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1909.

ASSISTED LABOR.

The petition of the planters presented to the American Commissioners while in session here, asking that the laws of the United States be modified so as to allow contract laborers to enter those islands was misunderstood on the mainland, and has provoked some angry talk.

As Mr. H. P. Baldwin explained it to the planters meeting on Monday, the planters did not refer to our penal contract, but to contracts free from the penal liability. Their purpose was to secure the needed laborers by contracting simply to assist them, but without bringing them under the penal laws.

The request, however, was unfortunate, impolitic, and calculated to impress the minds of intelligent politicians on the mainland that we were quite ignorant of the workings of American institutions. The request that the United States would suspend what was called moral legislation for the benefit of the whole country, in order to help a few hundred people here out of a scrape, seemed to indicate that we did not understand the drift of legislation, or the ideas of the people.

The country has put its foot down on assisting emigrants whose labor in payment for assistance is involved. Its laws are specific and far-reaching. They were passed in accordance with a settled policy. When a few men looking only to their own interests, and putting aside the general interests of the country, ask for a suspension of these laws, only derision is excited. No immigrants will be assisted by the planters, unless they will agree to pay for the assistance with labor, without any reference to the penal conditions. It is just this contract that the law forbids.

If our planters were struggling on the verge of bankruptcy, their request would be excused on the ground that it was made by men who had lost their heads in their dire distress. But the leading politicians know that, comparatively, these islands have a larger income from the profit of labor than any community of the same numbers in the country. The request was ill-advised, and we shall hear from it in the coming session of Congress.

It is a pity that the labor question has been, theoretically, with the planters, a very serious one, but practically a remote question—a fence that must sometime be jumped, but at such a distance in the future, that it was not worth while to rein up, and sit firmly for the spring.

The new plantations are opened with a rash gambling on the labor supply. If the entire sugar interest were under the control of one corporation, it would hesitate to complicate the difficulties by extending operations. The existence of so many independent interests prevents harmony or co-operation, and presents the spectacle of a scrub race for the labor stakes.

SUGAR AND SCIENCE.

The transactions in the meeting of the Planters' Association shows that they are in earnest in securing the largest and most economical production of sugar.

Their spirit and methods in contrast with the spirit and methods of the planters of Demerara, and of the British West Indies, is most commendable. The West India planters have carefully shunned "scientific" methods, because they have failed to grasp their value. Each one has been his own scientist, after the manner of the man who is his own lawyer, and is, therefore, it is said—a fool.

The great inventions in farming implements, which have reduced the cost of produce, have not been made by the farmers, but by those who were not farmers. So it has been proved by students and writers on the subject. The increased yields of produce in Germany, England and France have been secured through the scientific men, and the experimental stations, conducted by scientific men. It is a matter of common notoriety in the United States that many millions of dollars have been utterly wasted in the ignorant use of fertilizers by the American farmers in following the rule, "every man his own scientist." The price of that great staple, cotton, in the States, has fallen so low that the press of the Southern States declare that only through the investigations and instructions of the experimental stations, and the able agricultural scientists, can cotton be made to pay.

The farmers of America planting on rich virgin soil, that yielded enormous returns, snapped their fingers at the "impracticable scholars," but when the soils gave out, they began to find out that their ignorance was appalling, and in their distress, ventured timidly to ask the scientists for help. The

Germans only succeeded in competing with the French in the production of beet sugar, when they gave up their ridiculous and inconsequential experiments, and asked the scientists for light in their darkness. These "book-men," as they were called, told them how to carry up the percentage of sugar in the beet, and the industry is, today, the chief mainstay of the enormous German army.

It is fortunate that our own planters are following this very enlightened example.

A GOOD WITNESS.

Dr. Ruggles of California, a member of the State Board of Health, must be thanked for the kindly way in which he has commented on our sanitary conditions.

Whatever our political views are, we are all agreed that our own Board of Health has done superb work in the past, and by its thorough knowledge of the situation, and aggravating energy, has met successfully every threatened invasion of disease. Senator McCandless should admit that this opinion is correct, even if his sensitive nature is lacerated, and his arduous walls of sorrow spurt thirty feet from the ground, because of the reckless "junketing trips" taken by the board in showing such men as Dr. Ruggles just what we are doing.

As our Board of Health has only a local reputation, and is unknown to the public on the mainland, the testimony of a disinterested party, capable of forming a sound judgment in the matter, is of the highest value.

The unfortunate appearance of typhoid fever among the troops has naturally raised the question of the cause of its prevalence. The doctors have promptly taken the matter in hand, and propose to make the most thorough and scientific investigations of the history of the disease in these islands, and report the facts. Dr. Ruggles' statement that "typhoid fever cannot find lodgment, unless actually encouraged, bred and nursed," is very positive.

The value of Dr. Ruggles' testimony depends, of course, upon his ability to sift out the evidence on the subject, as he has not been able to personally make bacteriological examinations. He has, we are told, an excellent reputation in California, and his testimony as a state official will have a force and conviction that the testimony of our local physicians, highly reputable as they are, will not have.

The bad sanitary conditions of parts of the city are well known. No one disputes the fact. Good sanitary conditions will be established before long.

It is well understood in the microbe world, that Honolulu is not a kindly port. The microbes who have escaped death from the Board of Health, have placed a notice in the ship channel, which can be read by all traveling microbes in vessels: "Don't come ashore, mean place, no gentlemanly treatment by Board of Health, try some other place."

AN INTOXICATION.

Our friend Mr. McStocker's firm belief in the "hip, hip, hurrah" treatment of national destiny, reminds us of an incident in one of Mr. Moody's meetings in New York City. Asking those to rise who felt "serious," a man in front of the writer rose among others Mr. Moody approached him. This followed: Stranger—"I want to say how glorious I feel tonight." Mr. Moody (in a low voice, after getting a whiff of his breath): "Sit down, sir, religion and whiskey don't go together." Stranger—"Haven't I a right to tell what religion has done for me?" Mr. Moody—"No sir! sit down. I can't tell whether your whiskey or religion is talking. Just keep quiet or go out."

When Uncle Sam gets up in meetings, under the stimulation of victory over the miserable Spaniards, and flushed with the absence of the sentiment "my country right or wrong," some political evangelist has some right to whisper in his ear: "Sit down Uncle Sam, you have worked off that 'jag' of sentimental beer. You have done, you are doing, fine work, you will do more fine work, but don't get loaded and then get up in meetings and talk about it."

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Judge Perry's decision in the matter of the title to the lands of the Queen's Hospital is a serious one. It gives the property to Colonel Rooke. The judge has shown strength of character and uncommon fearlessness in deciding the case against the wishes and hopes of the community. But he has decided it according to the law, as he understands it, and we applaud him for taking no thought of public opinion. The case will be appealed, and the decision may be reversed. If it is, we shall all be glad of it. Let the law be supreme.

Should Colonel Rooke finally win, we hear that he is disposed to make a very liberal settlement of the matter.

It is a good time now to begin to think of a few of the things that you would do if you were Santa Claus.

ARE OTHER COUNTRIES.

Show in the borrowed tale of a man without a country. It must surely distress the souls of our struggling jingoes that such an one was permitted to exist, and in a very unparliamentary way refuse to whomp it up for one country only. The jingoes would like, of course, to suppress such stuff as "immoral literature." It is an alarming symptom of the rapid decay of Americanism when Mr. Kipling's words are permitted to enter the homes of those who believe in only one country.

In the dim dawnlight of the waking world, when life in blindness wrought, And savage tribes in the unexplored land for food and freedom fought; There rose a singer among the clans, In the glare of the desert sun, And he found his home wherever he strayed—for he knew that life is One.

He dwelt with the tribes of the marsh and moor—he sat at the board of kings; He tasted the toil of the burdened slave, and the joy that triumph brings; But whether in jungle or palace hall or white-walled tent he came, He was brother to king and soldier and slave—his welcome was the same.

There has risen a singer out of the East, In the clatter and chatter and strife; The babble of tom-toms and blur of print—the turmoil men call life. He came to the task that was set for him; and scarce was that work begun.

When he knew that the world is a-building yet—and the power that builds is One.

He knew by the spirit's countersign that Tooton and Celt and Greek, Kafir and Pathan and Rajput king, the self-same language speak. Face to face he has talked with each—they have given him of their best. He has made his home on the sea and the land, and brought the East to the West.

O singer of men and the hearts of men, you have called the soul by name, you have followed its path through the changing world. It is not forever the same. And whether you travel to Northern snows, or the Southern sea and sun, you will find, as you found in the ages past, that the heart of the world is One.

THE STIGMA OF THE UNIFORM.

The reflections of Mr. Coffin, Company B, First New York Volunteers, published in the Hawaii Herald of Hilo, on the strained relations of the regiment with the people of this city, are the talk of an unthinking and ignorant kid. It does not represent the opinion of the better class of men in the regiment. His comments on the people of Honolulu, "where," he says, "Uncle Sam's uniform is regarded as a stigma," would, if uttered before the boys in Manila, who visited us en route, have provoked a drum-head court martial by men who are grateful and would be indignant on hearing such stuff.

So we shall not feel sore in the least, and candidly assure the men of this regiment that we only smile at the ill-nature of this really inoffensive literary kid. Sensible men of the regiment are apologizing for the petty talk of their comrades. They need not have any anxiety in the matter. Our people are well able to discriminate between the gentlemen of the regiment and those who put a stigma on the American uniform by disgraceful conduct in public and in private too. It was to be expected that if a body of one thousand men remained here for any length of time, the cads would make themselves manifest.

But we shall not keep the cads in memory. The good and noble fellows who have proved to us, as they prove to their friends at home, that they are good and true men, will stand to us as the type of the regiment. That is quite enough.

"BIG INJUN ME!"

A dreadful conflict is now raging in the columns of the press over the serious question whether or not the "heap big Injun me" way of looking at the duties and obligations of Americans is the best method of promoting true national character. The advertiser says no. Those who generally hate the advertiser of course say yes.

It is by no means a new question. In the fifties this style of promoting genuine patriotism culminated just before the war. The Fourth of July orators of that period were eminently successful in striking fearless attitudes on the stump, and in proclaiming the everlasting destinies of the everlasting great country, always keeping before their audiences, the modest sentiment "heap big Injun me, heap big!"

And when James Russell Lowell, poet, scholar and statesman, and with him Phillips and Garrison and Beecher said: "You will have no great country till you abolish slavery," these intense patriots, the great merchants of Boston and New England, gathered in Faneuil hall, and cried out "traitors; men without a country; such them!"

And the orators raised their eyes to heaven and uplifted their arms, and shouted from the platform: "This is an everlastingly great country! Heap big Injun me! very heap big Injun!" And the organs with the clarion voices of shipmunks reiterated the words.

When sober-minded men appealed to the people and said "really are we so everlastingly great? is there not trouble ahead?" the orators shouted "away with them, they are traitors without a country." And the voices of the shipmunk organs echoed it: "No, they have no country."

Then came Civil war. Scores of those who had "heaped" it, put for the reasons and stayed there, while thousands of the silent men "without a country," went to the front, took their full measure of disease and bayonet and died for a country not theirs. And all agreed, excepting the men without a country, before the war, that John Brown was a miserable traitor, and had no country, because he said that the Federal constitution was "only a league with hell," and positively refused to call his country great, and gave a pious snort when the fervid patriots opened the valves of the "heap big Injun me," gas tanks.

The awful Civil war, and a larger knowledge of the world, greatly modified, in the Eastern States, the concept of the "big Injun" style. Still, there are those who by temperament yet find meat and drink in taking great doses of the "everlastingly great nation," and God, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, finds men and organs who will supply the exhilarating stuff.

The advertiser entertains great respect for Mr. McStocker, and really regrets that it must differ from him as to the best manifestations of true patriotism. He would do himself more credit, if he would use his own brains in discussing the matter, instead of "slumming it" for newspaper assistance.

In describing himself, as he does, as an American, he forgets that at this hour, he is no more an American citizen than a Chinaman, or Japanese or Portuguese is. When he forswore his allegiance to the United States, and took the oath of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii, he ceased to be an American citizen. So the government in Washington decided. The act of annexation fails to make him an American citizen, and he and all of us are with suspended political rights, until Congress acts. Of course, one might attempt some satire upon an American who, for any reason whatever, forswore his allegiance to the great Republic, and exchanged his noble birthright for what some fervent Americans would call a "mess of H-wailian potage." It would not be fair to do so. Mr. McStocker for good reasons abandoned his citizenship, but hopes to resume it. In fact, just now, as he has no political rights, he also may justly be called a "man without a country," until Congress kindly gives him one.

Annexation has stripped us of our political clothes. It has given our Hawaiian clothes to the rag-man, and has not given us a complete American outfit. We are, in a measure, left naked and exposed. And when a man is left naked and exposed, he hardly feels like parading before the people, and shouting very "big Injun" sentiments.

But, and it is a horrible thought, should Congress refuse to give us new suits of clothes, that is, full political rights, and resolve to rule us from Washington, will our friend meekly submit to go on through life dressed only in a political shirt and pair of boots, and will he resignedly say "my country right or wrong?"

A Western religious journal, with Populist association, declares that the recent wrecking of the room of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Capitol, by fire, was an act of special Providence, because the court, declared the income tax to be unconstitutional. This way of punishing the court is even from the human standpoint, certainly not very dignified. But thousands of the Populists will believe it just as the Christian Record, several years ago, published an authentic story that a milkman, while pumping water into his milk, was struck by lightning, as a punishment for his wickedness. If the lightning had knocked over the milk pail, the punishment would have been sufficient. To declare that the wrecking of the court room by fire is a special punishment inflicted on the judges is a method of instruction that is rather demoralizing. The court room will soon be restored at the expense of the nation, and the judges will not reverse their decision.

As General Hartwell, who has always been an annexationist and is a veteran of the Civil war has come up with the suggestion that the hip hurrah Americanism is rather a political humbug and an unreasoning creed, it is supposed that he will be added by the local conservators of national patriotism to the list of enemies of the country and friends of Spain.

THE JAPANESE RED CROSS.

At a general meeting of the Red Cross Society of Japan, held in Tokyo on the 24th of October, nearly 45,000 members of the society were represented out of a total membership of 50,000. The Empress of Japan made the opening address. In response to this address His Imperial Highness Prince Komatsu, stated that the membership of the society had doubled within two years, and that the provisions for making its services in the field more efficient, had greatly increased.

Those who have watched the growth of this society in Japan are surprised at the deep and earnest interest taken in objects for which the society was formed by the educated Japanese. There has been, and is, something more in this humane development of the Japanese character than a desire to imitate European civilization. There is no accident about it. It is an outgrowth of the Japanese racial conditions. Some of the Japanese say it is the logical result of the teachings of Buddha. One of the enthusiastic Japanese students said, several years ago, in referring to this religion, that if the followers of Buddha would simply live up to his teachings, it would be almost impossible for Christianity even to get a foot-hold in Japan. He quoted a passage from Emerson, which he thought was genuine Buddhism: "There is nothing on earth which is not in the heavens in a heavenly form, and nothing in the heavens which is not on the earth in an earthly form."

If it is true that these teachings of Buddha have inclined the people of Japan to stand, so far as the desire to relieve human suffering is concerned, on the same platform as the followers of Christ, it confirms the opinion of the Rev. Sidney Gulick—an opinion very painful to our local theologians—that there must be some good in that Oriental religion.

The fact remains, however, that the Japanese, even during their recent war with China, developed more organizing power on the battlefields in relieving the wounded, through their Red Cross Society, than we, the Americans did in the trifling battle at Santiago. This statement will of course arouse our local jingoes, the prairie dogs of American conceit, who will now rush out of their holes, and bark down such a terribly unpatriotic statement.

We, "having no country" as the local and hot jingolite observers, can afford, with a few other grovelling and illiterate people, to be thankful that the Japanese, who are our near neighbors, present in the very beginning of their new career, such noble and refined traits of character in dealing with their enemies on the battlefield.

THE PASSING HOUR.

When Minister of Finance Damon goes bond selling, in his own way, the responses seem to be readier than when conditions are imposed.

The Hawaii coffee planters must co-operate and economize in every way to succeed and their plan to grow cane on spare land is good business.

It was the big Honolulu heart that made a success of the entertainment for the fund to provide a new piano at the Bishop Home for Girls on Molokai.

The ways the streets are being patched up all over town now, is agony to the soul of the cyclist, but the work means better drainage when the rains set in.

A King job is open in Samoa. This fact should excite some interest in Honolulu. The information is cordially given for account of whom it may concern.

The fact that a far field is inviting, no doubt contributes largely to the desire of a number of people, who are doing pretty well in Hawaii, to hot-foot to Manila.

Aluminum is to be used for telephone and telegraph wires. This will be a hard blow to the copper interest, which is one of the most important of metal tradings.

It is apprehended that there will be some mighty interesting reading in some of the New York country papers, when the members of the gallant First again become civilians.

The Hawaiian Historical Society is doing good, solid and lasting work, but it must introduce some popular features into its meetings in order to attract and interest the multitude.

While individual enterprise in this community is carrying weights on the safety value of activity, the Government is letting a few contracts for public improvements.

The death of the soldier Wardell under the circumstances related elsewhere is doubly regretted as there is likely to be indecent and harmful and vicious gossip about it forever and a day.

The town is becoming metropolitan when on the same evening it offers to

secure two such high-class attractions as the concert at Progress hall for the evening and Nance O'Neil at the opera house in Manila.

Two Ministers of the Government and the Superintendent of Public Works have looked into the wants of the island of Hawaii and will no doubt early enter to the needs of the districts of the mainland of the group.

May the men who have fought, died and died for their country at Camp McKinley and who are going back to New York State laden with campaign gauds find Home, Sweet Home even more saccharine than they anticipate.

The pake who was convicted in the Circuit Court of smuggling opium into the country, by the use of a rice mill stone, as a container, unconsciously made the old defense "didn't know it was loaded."

Mr. Reed of Maine may not be the next Speaker of the House at Washington. Along with Senator Hale and Mr. Boutelle of his State he wants the people to digest the imperialism policy before they accept it and for this reason his position as presiding officer of the lower branch is in jeopardy.

The case of the little Chinese woman now on trial in the Circuit Court under indictment for murder in the first degree cannot be commented upon, but it will afford a deep and interesting study to such investigators as are capable of analysis in the premises and have the time to give the remarkable incident.

Spain is hard pressed for funds and hard set to devise means of creating increasing internal revenue. Much of the whole story of the country is told in the statement that there has been no profit in making new postage stamp issues, for the reason that the people do so little writing.

It was Dr. Hoffmann, of the United States Government service, who remarked at the meeting of physicians, that astrophysics should not be held on Fort street, near Hotel. This hint was put forth ten days ago. An autopsy was held at the same old place on the day before yesterday.

The little Chinese woman who has been on trial in the Circuit Court for two days on the charge of murder in the first degree in her manner could teach a lesson to the most self-possession and self-contained man that walks.

It is due to Superintendent Buck to say that the Government Electric Light plant is still doing good service, but the Interior Department is again reminded that there is no use in shutting off the street lights on moonlight nights. The moon is fleckle.

The New York boys will be missed and the departure of many of them will be genuinely regretted. However, the removal of one feature of the enlarged military life will be a relief to the nerves of a number of good people of the town. This joy will arrive when the mounted provost guard ceases. Much needless pain has been caused by the terribly awkward riding of a lot of the infantrymen. These walking soldiers on horseback have attended to their business and are a lot of good fellows, but they have been a nightmare on the dream of a landscape.

Usury has become such an evil in Japan that the Government proposes to place the money lenders under stringent regulations. The shoyokas are of no less than eleven distinct varieties. One section is dubbed the Crow men of money. These tribesmen are abroad in the morning when the grow caws. Prominent amongst the men seeking accommodations and pawning anything and everything are the civil service workers and the officers of the army and navy, with some of the inferior nobility quite in evidence.

One Eugene Rosenthal, who is not unknown in this community, has been repudiated at San Francisco by the Red Cross upon his return to the Coast after he became persona non grata in Manila. Rosenthal went through here aboard one of the earlier transports and there was then in the air some nasty gossip about him. About the only comment to make in the premises is that it is a wonder the ladies of the Red Cross have not been victimized extensively by the cormorants a war always develops.

Why H. C. Fell.

A private letter received here by the Australia gives a quite clear insight into the details of the manipulation by which stock of the Hawaiian Commercial Company was run down from \$60 to \$50. The bears worked viciously and rapidly. They started shocking reports, apparently well verified and all published in certain papers of the city and intimated to more or less extent by others. Among the rumors were the following: That typhoid fever and small-pox were epidemic amongst the laborers on all the plantations and that field hands were dying too fast for burial; that there was drought on Maui; that artesian wells had "run dry"; that the strike of the Galicians at Oahu plantation had extended to all the sugar estates in the group. These alarming reports were put forth in such a cunning and circumstantial manner that they forced belief.

A GOOD CONCERT

Delightful Entertainment for the Piano Fund.

A SUCCESS IN EVERY WAY

Amateur Orchestra—Individual Performers—A Reading—Object is Accomplished.

The published program for the Progress hall benefit concert of last evening was carried out to the letter. The entertainment was given to make a fund in payment of a new piano for the Bishop Home for Girls at Kalaupapa, Molokai. In every way the event was successful and delightful. The hall is a charming little bison theater and for the occasion was extra well lighted. There was much remark on the perfect acoustical properties of the hall. The dancing floor was covered with canvas. Comfortable chairs had been provided.

There was a large audience. The hall was filled and the leading society element was well represented. It was a regular picture audience, with the ladies in light costumes and without hats. There is plenty of air in the hall when required and it was not at all warm last evening within the walls.

Wray Taylor, organizer and leader of the Amateur orchestra, was musical director and stage manager. The numbers were given by the orchestra and in each instance the playing was excellent from any point of view. The music had been carefully selected with the taste of the audience and the capability of the organization remembered. The selections were of the good standard, but were not too difficult and were tuneful and pleasing. There was added to the good work of the orchestra as a whole the novel and pretty feature of three ladies playing with the male members. All of the ladies were in the violin section. Mr. Taylor says that the orchestra cannot get along without them now.

Chaplain Karl Schwartz of the First New York Volunteers, has a good voice and is a sympathetic singer. The chaplain has become well-known in Honolulu and was given plenty of applause when he appeared.

Mrs. Mabel Chamberlain Mead has some time since taken rank with the very best of the violin performers of the city. Last evening she fairly outdid herself, playing with an expression that was appealing to the musical and non-musical people of the audience alike. Mr. Mead gave Musini's "Valse de Concert" in a manner that could not but have greatly pleased the noted composer.

Mrs. H. C. Austin, lately of Hilo, has a splendid voice, well trained. Her lower contralto notes were especially clear and absolutely correct, while the range of her voice permits her to render most difficult compositions with ease and grace and to the entire satisfaction of the most critical. The lovers of music here will be pleased to hear Mrs. Austin as often as she can appear. In the selection given by Mrs. Austin the violin obligato was by Mr. R. L. Marx and enhanced much the value of one of the numbers that was among those most appreciated by the audience.

Miss Cartwright's reading was a material feature of the program. Much is always expected of Miss Cartwright and she has not yet disappointed those who have gone to hear her. She has entire command of a winsome voice, and of course is an eloquentist of the first rank, having for several years been the professor of rhetoric at one of the great colleges of the northwest and coming originally from Boston. Miss Cartwright held the closest attention of all with T. B. Aldrich's "A Set of Turquoises." The selection is a dainty little play in two acts, with three characters. The gem was given by Miss Cartwright in a distinct manner that furnished the full effect of the lines.

One of the vocalists of Honolulu whose name on a program is almost magic, is Miss Fredericka Nolte. No matter where or when Miss Nolte sings, her admirers flock to listen. She was in splendid voice last night and her singing was exceptionally good.

Harold Mott-Smith plays the 'cello. And he has a master touch. His interpretation last evening of an air by Bach was something not much short of grand. He has an instrument of fine tone and he handles it in a masterly manner.

The concluding number was a song by A. St. M. Mackintosh and everyone, as Mr. Taylor had anticipated, was sent home in good humor. Mr. Mackintosh chooses a cozier song and did well.

The object for which the concert was given has been accomplished. Enough was realized to pay in full for the

piano, which has already been sent forward. Business men, citizens and persons of talents available for an entertainment have been generously responsive.

The members of the Amateur Orchestra are:

First Violins—Mrs. M. C. Mead, Miss Lucy Ward, Miss Peck, B. L. Marx, Walter Hyman, T. H. Poole and J. Hollander.
Second Violins—David Charters, Geo. R. Brillard, Dr. A. J. Derby and W. Ellis.

Viola—Chas. R. Prosser.
Violoncello—C. Hedemann.
Piano—W. L. Fletcher.
Cornet—G. J. Bolise.
First Clarinet—W. J. Cuello.
Second Clarinet—W. A. Barnes.
Flutes—S. P. French and W. R. Pinkham.
Double Bass—Geo. Brand.
Drums, etc.—E. H. Offley.
Leader—Wray Taylor.

SHIP IS RAISED

Hull of the Baring Brothers Up From Bottom.

Burned and Went Down at Kobe. Faithful Work of the Wrecking People—The Methoas.

News has been received from Kobe of the successful raising of the American ship Baring Brothers, nearly destroyed by fire in the harbor on the night of August 2. Captain Nickel, the purchaser of the hull, did the work. But not till after considerable time, patience and money had been spent on the job. The work occupied several weeks, as the two first attempts at floating her were distinct failures. The first attempt to raise her was by means of barges lashed alongside of the hull. This, however, proved a failure, and so did the second attempt, though from another cause, for just as this attempt was being made a gale sprang up which carried away all the upper work that had been erected at much trouble and expense. On the third and last occasion it was found necessary to start the planking somewhat lower down the sides, as experience had shown that a far greater portion of the sides were charred than was at first supposed to be the case. This difficult job was, however, eventually completed; then two powerful steam pumps set to work in such real good earnest that the ship was again floated and now lies peacefully at anchor off the beach at Ono.

The cost of the wrecking operations must have been considerable, but it is expected that Captain Nickel will more than recover his outlay, for it is estimated that there are some 400 bales of rags still remaining though slightly damaged. Besides the rags there is said to be more than 750 tons of manganese ore, which is by far most valuable portion of the recovered property.

A Father Will Be Sorry.

Soon after young Granville Wells, of the First New York Regiment, entered the Military Hospital, from which his dead body was taken last night, one of the secret societies of the town received a letter from Colonel Wells, father of the boy. Colonel Wells asked that every necessary step for the comfort and good treatment of his son be taken, regardless of expense. Effort was made by the members and officers of the secret society to which father and son belong, to see the patient or to learn of his condition, but without any success whatever. Full particulars will be sent to Colonel Wells.

Uncommon Verdict.

In the case of Allen & Robinson, lumber merchants, against Contractor Lincoln and Minister Henry E. Cooper, a jury considered yesterday before Judge Perry, of the Circuit Court. The Minister of Foreign Affairs appeared for himself. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan were for Allen & Robinson and Magoon & Stillman for G. W. Lincoln.

The finding was for the defendant Cooper and against the defendant Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln is required to pay the full amount of Allen & Robinson's claim for lumber for Minister Cooper's residence in Manoa—\$2,666.67, with interest at 6 per cent from July 28, 1898.

New School Houses.

These bids for the construction of new school houses were opened by Minister Cooper yesterday:

Four room house at Hilo, Hawaii:
J. Erickson\$5,795
W. H. Russell4,225
H. S. Pratt4,382
J. K. Dora5,600

Three room school house at Wai-pahu, Ewa:
H. K. Meemano & Co.\$1,865
John Cook2,650
Albert Trask2,220

These bids will be considered at the meeting today of the Commissioners of Education. For the Hilo building the lowest figure is quite within the estimate and if the bidder, Erickson, gets the job he will be required to give a strong bond.

A NATIONAL TALK

Call for Christian Citizenship Convention Issued.

The Sabbath—"Our New Island Territories"—The Canteen—Country Suddenly Called.

A call has been issued and has been received here for a national Christian citizenship convention, to be held in Washington, D. C., December 18th to 15th. The subjects to be discussed are: Should suffrage be limited by educational tests or otherwise in the island territories?

Should civil service reform be extended to the island offices?

Should the national laws forbidding prize fights, bull fights, restricting divorces, and forbidding bigamy and related evils be extended to our new island territories?

Should the American civil Sabbath be also extended to these islands? Should the canteen be abolished?

Should the policy of prohibition be maintained in Alaska and the Indian territory and extended to our new island territories?

The convention is to discuss the new responsibilities of the United States in connection with the war against Spain, and the colonial policy. The circular, calling the convention, has just been issued by Messrs. Levering, Johnston, Josiah Strong, Anthony Comstock, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Mrs. M. D. Ellis, Mrs. V. F. Cox, M. D. Kneeland, J. B. Davidson and E. D. Wheelock. This circular sets forth the object of the convention, and is as follows:

"Our country has been suddenly called to develop into self-governing citizenship millions of people that have but recently emerged from savagery, and other millions that have been degraded by long-continued oppression. We, therefore, invite to the above-named convention all Christian citizens, for a conference with special but not exclusive reference to our new island territories."

Among others specially interested in the movement are Revs. Joshua Levering, recently the candidate on the prohibition ticket for the presidency of the United States, and Hugh Johnston, former pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. church, at Washington.

Jury Said Guilty.

The misdemeanor case on in Circuit Court yesterday was an opium affair. A Chinaman was accused of importation and he was convicted after a hard fight between Attorney Davidson for the defense and E. P. Dole for the State. The jury stood nine to three. This is the case in which one of the newly arrived men from China, had loaded a rice mill stove with the contraband drug. Jack McVeigh quite by accident learned of the contents. The heavy stone had been bolted out, filled with opium and put together again very neatly. A sharp eye was required to detect anything wrong. The case for the prisoner was that he did not own the property, that he was watching it for another man and had no idea that he was likely in any way to get into trouble. The man will be delayed at the reef en route to the plantation on which he was to have been employed.

No Camp McKinley.

Camp McKinley is now a thing of the past. The two companies that have been in camp there moved to the new barracks on the Kapihulu road yesterday afternoon. The two companies are occupying one building, temporarily, for sleeping purposes. The buildings are not near completion, having no doors or windows put in yet, but is a much cleaner and more comfortable place to quarter the men than the tents they occupied and which were worn, leaky and dirty, making it impossible for the men to keep clean. The barracks will be used until the remainder of the regiment leaves for San Francisco.

Get No Damages.

After a trial of a week the \$50,000 damage case against the Waiuku plantation on account of the death of a Portuguese by a railway accident on the estate, is ended. Judgment is against the plaintiff, two of the jurors dissenting. In the case were Creighton, Correa and Kepolai for the plaintiff, the widow of the dead man, and Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for the plantation. The verdict was reached on the argument that the deceased was to blame himself for the accident. Throughout the case there has been shown the utmost industry by the attorneys on either side.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Impure Blood

Suffered for three years.

Mr. F. W. Smith of Honolulu, who has been suffering from impure blood for three years, has had the following experience:



"For the past three years I have been suffering from an eruption of the body. I had medical attendance and had medicine taken and a lotion for outward application, but they did not do me the slightest good. In fact I tried all sorts of medicine and nothing seemed to relieve me. My life was a burden. I had no appetite and I could not sleep. I was strongly advised to try

DR. AYER'S Sarsaparina

by a friend who had received great benefit from it. I did so, and after taking only two bottles the itching left me and I felt better in every way. I continued taking the Sarsaparina and altogether took six bottles. I am now free from the eruption and can eat and sleep as well as I ever did in my life. It is now about eight months since I was cured, so I am sure I can say the cure is permanent.

For constitution take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparina and cure the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The convention of the planters is over.

The "advertised" letter list is published this morning. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock has been quite ill for several days.

Tam McGrew and Mrs. C. B. Cooper are making a visit to Kauai.

A Circuit Court term is to be opened at Lahaina, Maui, next week.

W. H. Hoogs has returned from a visit to his coffee interests in Hawaii.

John East, who is now on the mainland, will visit Mexico during the winter.

H. Cannon has resigned from the management of the Palama Co-Op grocery establishment.

King Brothers offer a superb array of pictures, art statuary, etc., for the holidays.

The attention of the planters is called to the advertisement of the Pacific Hardware Co. in this issue.

The U. S. A. pay department here is to leave the Progress block and take a cottage on Emma street, opposite Square.

Arrangements are rapidly being made for the opening of the subscription books for the new Kona Sugar Company.

Andrew Adams is in town from Ewa and after a stay of a few weeks will join the forces of W. J. Lowrie on the Spreckelsville plantation.

The light wine and beer and refreshment house half way on the Pal road, has been opened by A. Franca, who proposes to conduct a first class resort.

Artist D. Howard Hitchcock and wife left for Hawaii by the Kinau, but will return the middle of next month to take up their residence in Honolulu.

A freight train came in last night from the new terminus of the Oahu Railway. By a week from Saturday next trains will be running regularly to Kahuku.

Fred Wundenberg, who has been in California since early in 1895, is soon to return to the Islands. Mr. Wundenberg will be heartily welcomed back by his numerous friends.

It is more than whispered that the errand of Paul Neumann to the States is to fix in concrete at the proper place his application for appointment to the post of first United States At-

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CITY OF PEKING.....	DEC. 6	CITY OF PEKING.....	NOV. 29
CITY OF PEKING.....	DEC. 22	GALIC.....	DEC. 2
GALIC.....	DEC. 31	CHINA.....	DEC. 20
CHINA.....	DEC. 31	DORIC.....	DEC. 30
CHINA.....	JAN. 14	CHINA.....	DEC. 30
CHINA.....	JAN. 14	NIPPON MARU.....	JAN. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:	
SINGLE TRIP.	ROUND TRIP.
For San Francisco—Cabin\$ 75	For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 mo's.....\$131
European Steerage 25	For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 mo's..... 225
For Yokohama—Cabin\$150	Cabin, 12 mo's..... 282.50
European Steerage 85	For Hongkong—Cabin, 4 mo's.....\$282.50
For Hongkong—Cabin\$175	Cabin, 12 mo's..... 318.25
European Steerage 100	

For general information apply to
H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
—AGENTS—

OUR REPUTATION

For five watch work is made—guaranteed; but we wish to improve the few who may not get the best in time, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The cost is always more to you, after such treatment; see so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

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Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper and Ribbons.

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Largest Assortment, Best Quality, Lowest Prices.
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HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS.
FOR ALL RATIONS AND TONGUES
Remington-Sholes, and New Franklin Machines.
Call or write for Catalogues.

Wall, Nichols Company
Your Money Savers

TIME TABLE
Wilder's Steamship Company
—1898—

S. S. KINAU,
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kona, Hilo, and returning to Honolulu the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.	
Tuesday.....	Nov. 2
Tuesday.....	Nov. 9
Tuesday.....	Nov. 16
Tuesday.....	Nov. 23
Tuesday.....	Nov. 30
Tuesday.....	Dec. 7
Tuesday.....	Dec. 14
Tuesday.....	Dec. 21
Tuesday.....	Dec. 28

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihau, Makana, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.	
Sunday.....	Nov. 12
Sunday.....	Nov. 19
Sunday.....	Nov. 26
Sunday.....	Dec. 3
Sunday.....	Dec. 10
Sunday.....	Dec. 17
Sunday.....	Dec. 24
Sunday.....	Dec. 31

Will call at Pihohi, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahuku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning. Will call at Nau, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignments must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, at the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss of damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 50 per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. S. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

NOTES ON REPORT

What Dr. C. A. Ruggles Will Say of the Islands.

HE CAME ON ASSIGNMENT

Commends Sanitary Control and Methods—Place is Healthy. Leprosy—His Attitude.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Dr. C. A. Ruggles, of Stockton, Cal., member of the Board of Health of his state and the oldest member of the board, left yesterday for his Coast home with Mrs. Ruggles and Miss Ruggles. The party has spent about a month in the Islands. They have all very much enjoyed the visit and hope to be able soon to make a protracted visit to Honolulu. In fact, the doctor has intimated that he may return here and go into the practice of his profession, though he has been fortunate enough to reach the financial status that does not require constant attention to business or a struggle for daily bread. The doctor is a Cape Cod man and found constant pleasure here in the company of some of the Hawaiian Yankers. He was a pioneer in California and has a fine home at Stockton, where he is practically guardian of the public health, as he is absolute authority on all sanitary matters. On the Coast, Dr. Ruggles has handled epidemics of all sorts, notably visitations of small-pox. As a member of the State Health Board, he has for many years been charged with the inspection of the various penal and reformatory institutions, the asylums, etc., and is acquainted with the best means of preserving health where large numbers of people are living together.

The gentleman from the State Board of Health of California sent here as a special delegate on particular business and only finished up his work at the moment yesterday. He went to Molokai with the Board of Health party two weeks ago and while in Honolulu has visited and carefully inspected every public institution and many of the schools and all of the public buildings.

Dr. Ruggles yesterday at the steamer read to a representative of the Advertiser from notes for a report to be submitted to the California State Board of Health and the California State Sanitary Conference. It will be gratifying to the people here to learn that Dr. Ruggles, after making a close view of all conditions and studying all statistics and conditions pronounced Honolulu unquestionably one of the healthiest spots on earth. He says that for one thing, on account of the trade winds, fevers and kindred diseases or ailments are almost impossible here. He says that typhoid cannot find lodgment, unless actually encouraged, bred and nursed. Dr. Ruggles quite agrees with the statements or conclusions of the city physicians who lately discussed typhoid and from the personal experiences gave the verdict that there was not an average of a case a month in Honolulu proper, and that what had appeared in the military camps had originated there or had been brought from the United States.

It is the judgment of Dr. Ruggles that Oahu Prison, Oahu Insane Asylum, the City Jail, Lanailo Home, the Queen's Hospital, and kindred institutions are from a sanitary standpoint admirably arranged, closely watched and kept free from possible attack. He says that he is not unwilling to cast a reflection on his own state by asserting publicly that matters sanitary are handled more intelligently and effectively in the Islands than in California. The doctor is not backward in urging the importance of a sewerage system. He is astonished at the good work of the natural drainage, but says there is always the danger of having the soil that has been contaminated brought to the surface and placed where it might become dangerous. This danger, he adds, however, is rather small, but is present.

A considerable portion of the report of Dr. Ruggles will be devoted to leprosy in Hawaii and he says he will bring to the attention of his colleagues and to the attention of all who care to listen or read some facts that "will open their eyes." Dr. Ruggles has been reading up on leprosy for a year or more, in contemplation of his visit to the Islands. He is ready to assert that the Hawaiian system is far and away in advance of the method of any other country on earth that has leprosy. The British empire does its best with leprosy, says the doctor, but they have so many thousands of them in India that their care is a vast undertaking. Leprosy is managed with scientific knowledge in Norway and Sweden and in some of the South American countries. The people of the United States and particularly the people of the Pacific coast have given it no serious attention, but they will be required to awaken to the facts and to take action

which Ruggles says he will tell as far as he knows and you can reach that stage of the disease of the leprosy the best possible, that they provide the attention of regular medical men, are well kept and best of all are contented in the homes provided for them. The doctor is very much opposed to any plan looking to the shipment of leprosy from the Pacific coast or any other part of the United States to Hawaii. Said he: "Each state should care for its own sick, whatever the sickness. Of course if a leper comes into California and is known to be from Hawaii he should be shipped back to the Islands—but none others should be sent here. They might prove disturbers at the settlement and to introduce there a disturbing element, would be the worst crime that I could imagine." The doctor took back with him an immense amount of literature on industrial, as well as health conditions. He spoke in terms of praise of the work that is being done at the Kalihl experimental station under the direction of Dr. Alvarez and the physicians of the Board of Health.

START FOR HOME

First Detachment of N. Y. Boys Sail Away.

There Was a Jam at the Wharf. Two Bands—Flowers—Cheers. Officers Who Left.

The gathering of people at the Oceanic wharf yesterday afternoon, at the sailing of the Australia, was one of the largest of the year.

While a large number of passengers were leaving on the steamer, the chief attraction was the departure of a portion (500 men) of the First New York Volunteers, who were starting for San Francisco, to be mustered out of the United States service in the home state.

Long before the hour of sailing did the crowd begin to gather on the wharf and by 3.30 p. m. over 2000 people had collected.

The wharf was the scene of great activity during the afternoon, as the heavy government wagons, loaded with baggage, piled up to the boat, and quickly unloaded. It took four hours to place the baggage on the steamer.

At 1.30 p. m. headed by the band, the soldiers marched down to the wharf, stacked arms, and fell out to say farewell to the many friends that crowded so close to them as to make it almost impossible to stalk the guns. The faces of the men were wreathed in smiles and their actions clearly illustrated the joy they felt at the prospect of leaving for the states.

Nearly all the soldiers, left behind, were at the wharf to see their comrades leave and to give them a farewell send-off. While all was excitement on the wharf, the regimental band stood on the deck of the Australia and played selection after selection.

The Government band was also at the wharf and furnished sweet music. The bands played alternately, one from the steamer the other from the wharf.

The scene on board the steamer was beautiful, the soldiers had been loaded down with leis and flowers by friends. The decks of the Australia was crowded with people and it was almost impossible to move. At one time over 600 people, besides the civilian passengers and soldiers were on board.

Shortly before sailing, twenty convalescents were brought to the wharf in the Red Cross ambulance and assisted on the steamer. It was intended to send fifty, but no accommodations could be gotten as every stateroom on the steamer was taken, so that only those whose companions were leaving were sent.

At 4.30 o'clock the lines were cast off, and as the Government band played Aloha, the soldiers responded by cheers from the deck and rigging of the steamer, the Australia gliding from the wharf out into the stream.

The band on board struck up "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and the Government band responding with "Auld Lang Syne."

There were more cheers on land and boat, waving of handkerchiefs, a shrill shriek from the Australia's whistle, as she turned her nose toward the harbor entrance and the voyage to which the soldiers have long been looking forward to, began.

Colonel Barber, Lieutenant-Colonel Stackpole, Major Emmet, Adjutant Stowell and Regimental Quartermaster Winthrop, accompanied the troops. Dr. Harritt, of the Engineers Corps, who was recently detailed to duty with the First New York Regiment, also went along to care for the convalescents and health of the soldiers.

Upon the arrival of the Australia in San Francisco, Dr. Harritt will return to Honolulu.

A CASE OF POISON

Fred. Wardell, First New York Takes Carbolic Acid.

ILL AND MIND DERANGED

Typhoid—He Had Wanted to Kill Himself—Drank Heavily of Deadly Drug—The Nurse.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Private Frederick Wardell of Company K, First New York Volunteers, a typhoid patient, died yesterday morning of carbolic acid poisoning at the McDonald home, in Waikeiki.

It is believed that Wardell committed suicide. An Advertiser reporter who has made a hurried but very careful investigation of the case is satisfied that Wardell died by his own hand and motion. This is the opinion of a member of medical men and army officers who have had occasion to endeavor to get at the facts.

Private C. Tator, who is best known as the Y. M. C. A. man at Camp McKinley, was in charge of Wardell at the time the carbolic acid was taken. Tator will be the central figure in the inquiry that is compelled by the army regulations. It was reported late last night that Tator had been confined and placed under guard at the camp of M and K Companies on Diamond Head. Tator is in a terrible condition of mind over the affair and has the fullest sympathy of his many town friends, all of whom know that he is a young man of most estimable character and highest qualities. He is well educated, sympathetic, a skillful nurse and is preparing for the ministry. The position he is placed in at this time is in no sense a reflection on his integrity in any way, but is forced by the hard and fast statutes governing the armed forces of the United States. All who have heard the story are assured that Tator will emerge from the incident without a blemish.

Wardell, it has been learned by the Advertiser, has shown a decidedly characteristic form of insanity. He had been calling for a number of days upon a city physician for treatment.

He did not accept without question the diagnosis of fever, but insisted that something else was the matter with him and declared that he could not live to return to New York. He steadfastly refused to go to the hospital. On Monday last Wardell took, at the McDonald home, the room of a soldier who was leaving by the Australia. Tator was detailed as nurse to Wardell. Monday evening Wardell's temperature was better than it had been when he called on a physician in Honolulu and his general condition was good. On Tuesday evening he was much improved and was quite cheerful. He was told that there was every indication of an early recovery, but reverted again to his old idea that he had some chronic trouble that would be sure to end his days.

It is recalled that sometime Monday night Wardell was given a stimulant with a beaten egg and that he remarked on the arsenical appearance of the top of the drink and expressed the wish that he had some arsenic. He seemed at that hour very low spirited, against his easy feeling earlier in the night.

Tator was up with Wardell all of Monday night. On Tuesday night at a late hour Tator stretched himself on a sofa or lounge in an adjoining room. About 3 in the morning Tator gave Wardell a glass of water. Then Tator slept till about 6, as his patient seemed to be quiet and restful.

After daylight Tator saw Wardell several times till breakfast, between 7 and 8. After finishing his meal Tator went into the sick room and noticed immediately that the mosquito net had been raised and that there was something quite wrong with Wardell. Hastening to the bed Tator found that Wardell had turned about and was facing the wall. Tator saw at once that his patient was either dead or dying and soon detected the odor of carbolic acid. An emetic was prepared, but it was too late. Wardell had taken a large quantity of the poison and the effect had been almost instantaneous.

A telephone message was sent for two town physicians, but neither one could be reached. Tator sent over to Camp McKinley for one of the military doctors and the response was prompt. Wardell was quite dead. Late in the forenoon the two town physicians who had been summoned, arrived, but there was nothing for them to do. The burnings on the lips of the man indicated that he had drunk considerable carbolic acid.

The carbolic acid was used for disinfecting. There was a four or six ounce bottle of it. Tator had used it in cleaning a thermometer. He says that he then placed the bottle in the glass in which he had washed the thermometer. The acid bottle and glass were so placed that it was necessary for Wardell to leave the bed to reach the drug. He undoubtedly drank direct from the bottle, as no trace of acid in a strong state could be found in the glass.

A post mortem was held last evening. Tator was present and was ques-

tioned very closely by the military doctor and by Mag. Egan. The young nurse made clear and direct and positive replies to all questions. It was shown by the post mortem that Wardell had used so much of the acid that he was severely burned inwardly clear below his stomach. This means a large dose of the poison without any dilution.

There are several leading and weighty facts to corroborate the theory of suicide, while many circumstances are lacking to establish to any degree at all the assumption that Tator might have given Wardell a drink of water carrying the acid by mistake or that Wardell took the acid by mistake.

Had Wardell made an error, he would have called to Tator, whom he knew could not be far away. Had Wardell been given deadly solution by error the drink could not possibly have been strong enough to make or produce the effect that is shown by the post mortem and his extraordinary illness would have been noticed by Tator before the nurse went to breakfast. One of the physicians who is familiar with the case all through, declares that such a solution as Tator would prepare for disinfection of the thermometer would not get have been strong enough to kill.

The death of Wardell under the circumstances created a tremendous sensation amongst the soldiers and the widest stories were current at the camp and upon the streets all of yesterday. The majority of the men stated the belief that Wardell had committed suicide, but why, they could not even conjecture. Wardell was a young man and was well liked, though considered a trifle peculiar. Many things owe of the common that he said and did are now remembered and mentioned.

It may be added that the post mortem verified the diagnosis of typhoid fever.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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TELEPHONE 121.

NEW IMPROVED CANE : KNIFE.

Planters' Improved Hoe.

Forged from one solid piece of steel. Made specially to our order.

Fence Wire

Of the Best Quality.

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IN PERFECT ORDER.

Call and examine the above.

Breaking Plows,

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—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.

Agents for the Vacuum Oils.

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered with Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. HICKWITH, Hurlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Six bottles for \$8.50.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Chicago, U. S. A.

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It has more than 1,000 illustrations, about 40,000 quotations of prices, weights, etc., and contains over 80 pages. Everything you wear or use is listed in it and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us. In large or small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide, we give it away. To introduce to you our famous facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," and our "Mail Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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The ship George Curtis will sail

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Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

TIMELY TOPICS

November 24, 1893.

A Paragon of Excellence.

ALASKA is attracting an enormous amount of attention just now, and every line of matter containing reference to it, is eagerly scanned by thousands.

In view of this, perhaps it is not out of place to mention a few facts worth considering.

1. The Alaska is constructed upon strictly scientific principals, by which low temperature and dryness of air are naturally and inevitably obtained.

2. The Alaska has preserved fresh meats perfectly for three weeks in the hottest weather.

3. The Alaska produces better results with less ice than any other.

4. The Alaska possesses the only provision chamber free from odor.

5. Between the outer and inner walls there is an inch and a half space filled with pure charcoal, and experience extending over three and a half years, has convinced us that the Alaska is without doubt, the best refrigerator on the market, in construction, in power to preserve perishable goods, in economy of ice, and in fact, in all points necessary to make them first-class in every respect.

We have them in several sizes, at from \$15 to \$25 and also keep the Alaska Ice Chests.

Call and examine at

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

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Interested.

Our city today is not in a first class sanitary condition and naturally diseases of all kinds are prevalent.

YOUR DUTY IS

To see that the cesspools, outbuildings and home is kept in a disinfected condition.

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OUR DUTY IS

To furnish you with the materials necessary to accomplish such results.

We claim that Disinfectine will do the work and in using it you are taking all precautions necessary to prevent contracting any and all diseases due to breathing impure air.

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THE REMEDY IS

Disinfectine, a preparation that is powerful and cheap.

No danger about using it, can be obtained at our store in bottles at twenty-five cents and upwards.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

